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BEFORE THE BOARD OF OIL, GAS AND MINING

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

IN AND FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

IN THE MATTER OF THE REQUEST FOR AGENCY ACTION OF UTAH CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB, SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNSEL, AND NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, PETITIONERS; DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING, RESPONDENT -- REQUEST FOR BOARD REVIEW OF THE DIVISION'S OCTOBER 19, 2009, APPROVAL OF THE APPLICATION OF ALTON COAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC, TO CONDUCT SURFACE COAL MINING AND RECLAMATION OPERATIONS IN COAL HOLLOW, KANE COUNTY, UTAH.

DOCKET NO. 2009-019 CAUSE NO. C/025/0005

TAKEN AT: Department of Natural Resources

1594 West North Temple, Room 1040

Salt Lake City, Utah

DATE: Wednesday, December 9, 2009

TIME: 3:00 p.m. TO 7:21 p.m.

REPORTED BY: Michelle Mallonee, RPR

[2] 1 APPEARANCES 2 3 BOARD OF OIL, GAS AND MINING: Douglas E. Johnson, Chairman 4 James T. Jensen 5 Ruland J. Gill, Jr. Jake Y. Harouny Kelly Payne 6 Samuel C. Quigley (Excused) 7 Jean Semborski 8 9 DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING: John R. Baza, Director 10 Dana Dean, Associate Director, Mining Gil Hunt, Associate Director, Oil and Gas 11 Steve Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board 12 Marianne Burbidge, Legal Secretary 13 14 ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL: 15 Steven F. Alder - Division Attorney Fred Donaldson - Division Attorney 16 Michael S. Johnson - Board Attorney Stephen Schwendiman - Board Attorney 17 Megan Depaulis - Board Attorney 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1 Docket No. 2009-019 Cause No. C/025/0005 2 Wednesday, December 9, 2009 (The proceedings began at 3:00 P.M. a.m.) 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: This is Docket No. 2009-019 4 Cause No. C/025/0005 - In the Matter of the Request for 5 Agency Action of Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club, 6 Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, Natural Resources 7 Defense Counsel, and National Parks Conservation 8 Association, Petitioners; Division of Oil, Gas and 9 Mining, Respondent -- Request for Board Review of the 10 Division's October 19, 2009, Approval of the Application 11 of Alton Coal Development, LLC, to Conduct Surface Coal 12 Mining and Reclamation Operations in Coal Hollow, Kane 13 14 County, Utah. 15 Mr. Bloch, you are representing the petitioner? 16 MR. BLOCH: Mr. Chairman, I'm here, along with my co-counsel, Mr. Walton Morris. 17 MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. 18 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Hello, Mr. Morris. Nice to 20 meet you. Mr. Alder, you are representing the State? 21 22 MR. ALDER: Yes. Steve Alder for the Division 23 along with... 24 MR. DONALDSON: Fred Donaldson, also with the 25 Division.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And we have an intervening party, Alton Coal Development. Ms. Dragoo?

MS. DRAGOO: Yes. Denise Dragoo representing Alton Coal Development. And Mr. Bennett Bayer representing Alton Coal Development. And Jim Allen representing Alton Coal Development. And we have one other intervenor here.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That was the first item that we wanted to address. We got a --

MR. PAYNE: Mr. Chairman, could I make a comment before we...

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: All right. Let's have Mr. Payne make one comment, then we'll move forward.

MR. PAYNE: I just wanted to disclose a previous relationship with one of the possible witnesses for Alton. I understand that support counsel has informed all the parties of that relationship. But just wanted to let it be noted today that I'm going to participate in the discussions today, but will not be taking -- participating in any of the votes on any of these issues.

MR. JOHNSON: Just for the record, do any parties have any objection, given what they've heard, to Mr. Payne sitting up here with the Board and potentially even asking questions if he doesn't vote on any -- on any votes that might be taken today while you consider the

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1 nature of this conflict. 2 MR. MORRIS: Petitioners do not object. MR. ALDER: The Division doesn't, either. 3 MS. DRAGOO: Respondent does not. 4 MR. BERNARD: William Bernard appearing on 5 behalf of Kane County, who is entered as an intervenor at 6 this time, does not object. 7 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. That's the first item that I would like to discuss. We had a request for Kane 9 County to intervene as a party in this matter. 10 Do any of the other parties have any objections 11 to the entering of Kane County in this matter? 12 MR. MORRIS: Petitioners do not object. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Morris. 14 15 Mr. Alder? MR. ALDER: No, we do not. 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Dragoo? 17 MS. DRAGOO: Alton Coal welcomes Kane County. 18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Kane County will be entered 19 20 as a party. And could you give us your name again, please? 21 22 MR. BERNARD: William Bernard, B-E-R-N-A-R-D, 23 Deputy Kane County Attorney. I want to thank SUWA and 24 Sierra Club for acquiescing to Kane County's entrance as an intervenor. 25

1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So we have four 2 parties. Mr. Bayer -- I think we have an outstanding 3 motion for Mr. Bayer to be recognized pro hac. 4 5 MR. BAYER: Please. If I could, I'd like to 6 join in on this. 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'd like to have you. 8 MR. BAYER: My pleasure, thank you. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are there any objections from 9 any of the parties? 10 MR. MORRIS: Absolutely not. Having been 11 permitted to appear by ACD, we would not object to Mr. 12 13 Bayer. MR. ALDER: We'd welcome Mr. Bayer, as well. 14 15 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And Kane County has no 16 objections? MR. BERNARD: No. Kane County has absolutely no 17 objections to Mr. Bayer, and would like to make a 18 statement before the proceedings go too far. 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Pardon me? 20 MR. BERNARD: Kane County would like to make a 21 22 short statement before the matters go too far. Kane County would like to thank the Board for 23 24 being allowed to have intervenor status in this, because the interests involved here are integral to the -- and 25

very vital to the interests of the persons and citizens of Kane County.

Kane County Commissioner, Doug Heaton, accompanied me here today so he could at least bring to the Board some of the visceral facts -- some of the facts that are vital to the decision-making process. And also just to enlighten the Board so things could be taken in context -- context as to the socioeconomic effects, and enlighten the Board as to some of the statements that are in Sierra Club's --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We appreciate those comments. Let's move forward.

The Board has issued an order regarding the scope of today's hearing. There are five items in the Board Order that we're going to be addressing today. The motion regarding the scope, I believe, was brought by the petitioners. Is that correct?

MR. MORRIS: That's correct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So I think we'd like to hear from you first, regarding Item No. 1 on the Board Order, saying we will hear oral argument on the petition, or the motion for entry upon the permit area and those parts of the cumulative impact area that the company controls.

Mr. Morris, if you are prepared, would you please go ahead.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board.

Inspections requests, such as the one that petitioners have made in this case, are routinely granted under Rule 34 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and the parallel Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. They are granted for the reasons stated in the case law that petitioners have cited in their reply memorandum. No showing of necessity is required to establish good cause for such an inspection. It is simply a necessary measure to put counsel and expert witnesses on the same footing as counsel and expert witnesses for the permit applicant are on as the result of their unfettered access to the site. It is unfair to ask an expert witness to testify regarding particular conditions on premises that the expert is not allowed to inspect.

It is also unfair to ask counsel for a party to cross-examine experts for a permit applicant, in this case, or for the Division, who have had access to a site, without allowing counsel, himself, to go and see what the conditions are, but the testimony he must cross-examine is based upon.

Inspection is a key to achieving the objectives that this Board defined in its second order in the Lila Canyon case, establishing the need for an unfettered

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evidentiary hearing in each permitting theme. In that order, the Board quoted the case of Cordova versus Blackstock, a supreme court case from this state, as saying, first of all that, "formal proceedings allow for the opportunity for fuller discovery and fact finding, and are more likely to result in an adequate record for review."

The Board went on to quote, again from Cordova, saying, "In addition to the need to develop a record adequate for the purposes of judicial appellate review, courts have recognized that conducting formal evidentiary hearing is necessary in reviewing informal agency action because it allows the reviewing tribunal, 'to consider and act on any deficiencies that might arise by nature of the informality of the agency hearing.'"

As a result in that case, the Board said, "For these reasons the Board will hold a formal adjudication in this matter in which it will review, one, the evidence that was made available to the Division during the permit review process; and two, other relevant evidence and information not considered by the Division in order to make its own findings of fact and conclusions of law concerning the legal and factual issues which were involved in the Division's decision."

There is no way that -- I submit to you -- that

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petitioners can play the role assigned to them by this holding without, at a minimum, putting their expert and their counsel on site in a nonintrusive way to conduct a site inspection that is the ordinary privilege of litigants under the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

Now, in its papers filed in opposition, ACD has identified no interest of its own. It might be impaired by the requested inspection. They have simply criticized us as untimely, in an argument that, frankly, has no support at all in the regulations.

The petitioners are under no obligation, prior to the approval of a permit application, to spend time or resources investigating a site area that is the object of an informal conference. They have the right to request such a visit. But they also have the right, in the law, to wait until the permit is issued to see if, in fact, it is issued at all, and then to exercise discovery rights under this Board's rules.

That is what happened in this case. And it is impossible for this Board to get, from the petitioners, a competent presentation of all of the scientific facts and opinions that the Board has a right to look to petitioners to develop, without allowing their expert and their counsel on site.

Although an inspection now must await the

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melting of the current snow cover, any delay that this fact might cause is not petitioner's responsibility; frankly, it's ACD's. They have chosen to oppose what is, in our view, clearly a meritorious request. Had they chosen not to do that, the site visit would have already been performed. And the reason that it stands now as a potential delay to the evidentiary hearing is solely because ACD chose to fight our request.

So in summary, fairness and the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure fully support -- indeed require, the granting of the motion that we've made. And I urge you, Members of the Board, to vote to grant it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Alder?

MR. ALDER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have not filed a position on behalf of the Division with regard to this inspection request, in part because it appeared that it would be able to be accomplished. But the weather has changed my mind on that. Additionally, I think it's a little more important that I initially had thought.

Let me say that, from the Division's point of view, the most important thing is that this hearing provides an opportunity for fairness and a complete examination of the issues that are raised by petitioner, and protection of the rights of the company to get their

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permit. And, as we have argued previously, this is a de novo hearing which provides this -- more of an opportunity to hear the witnesses and cross-examine those witnesses and make their own findings of fact.

So I guess my concern, that has ripened a little bit, is that this matter of an inspection, if it's viewed in the light of a discovery request, may be ruled and governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and the precedents, and provide an opportunity for reversal by appellate court if it's not allowed.

Having said that, I would say, on the other side of the argument, that certainly there has been an opportunity for three years for the petitioners to make this inspection. They had an express opportunity under the rules that allow for inspection at the time of the informal conference. There was no attendance at the informal conference or request for that inspection which is allowed for. I think there is some question as to whether or not the issues that are raised in their petition really require an inspection.

But I guess I speak to this motion just to say that having said all that, nevertheless, I am concerned that in the abstract it will be viewed as a matter that has no prior history. And a party comes before the Board, as anybody could, at the last minute without

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having participated in an informal conference, and ask for an appeal and ask for an inspection, and having been denied that, put the decision in jeopardy of some sort.

I would suggest and ask leave of the Board to give -- or to have an opportunity to submit within a week further research on those issues, because I think it's a really important issue for this Board at the beginning -- much more so than I thought it was. I apologize for not briefing it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Bayer?

MR. BAYER: Yes, sir, I would like to respond.

I think, fundamentally, and from my perspective as representing the permittee, I would hope that this Board would not be captured by a notion that what this is supposed to be is a wide open free-for-all examination starting from the very beginning of what this permit is all about.

The permit was originally filed in 2004. The permit application package was submitted. And as each and every one of you are aware of, this is not a process that occurs overnight. It took years and years and years of evaluation. It took many different times where information was submitted to the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining. There were times when the permit application was sent back to Alton for technical corrections. There was

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more information that was required.

I, myself, having heard for the first time what was just stated is that the petitioners had no obligation to invest any time or resources into determining what would be their chief complaint until after the permit was to be issued. I find that somewhat offensive, because the whole premise of what this Board is supposed to review was put into their petition. It is a summary that they stated of the summary of the argument, and that is that, "The Division acted arbitrarily, capriciously, and contrary to law in failing to withhold approval of ACD's inaccurate and incomplete permit application, and in failing do conduct a cumulative hydrologic impact assessment in accordance with the applicable requirements of law and good scientific practice."

If they can take the position today and come in and sit before you in good faith and say, Well, we had no obligation to do anything until just now, then how was it that they were able to put all the allegations they put within their petition for review? Each of you had an opportunity to look at the petition. And the question is: What is the scope of review that this Board is now charged with the responsibility to conduct? Is this supposed to be a wide open trial, or is this more in the nature of an appellate review?

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And there's a couple different decisions, perhaps, that would define the scope of your review. But I think before you need to worry about trying to analyze it from a legal standpoint, all we have to do is look at it from standpoint of what has the petitioner said.

They have come in and very clearly challenged that the Division did not make an adequate review of the permit application. And in their petition, there's some basic points — there's about 11 different basic points they have raised. Most of them have to do with hydrology or information that was or was not included within the permit review. And I ask you: If we're dealing with a situation as to whether or not information was or was not included within the permit application package, why is there any discovery necessary? And I think that needs to be a threshold issue that this Board needs to examine. What is the purpose of discovery if what we're trying to do is determine whether or not a fact, a piece of hydrologic data, was included within the permit application package?

The allegation contained within the petition is that Alton Coal failed to include data within the permit application package; and therefore, the Division failed to review this material. Again, "The Division acted arbitrarily, capriciously, and contrary because of an

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incomplete permit application." Incomplete permit application.

Well, the proof that's going to be presented to you is that all of the data that was supposed to be put into the permit application was there. And this Board will be able to determine whether or not under Utah Regulation, Utah statutory provisions, and whether under OSM provisions, whether or not the data that was supposed to be put into that permit application package was actually contained within the package. If it's there, it's there. If it's not there, then you will be able to see. What is the discovery that is necessary to figure out whether or not that material was put into the package. That's the underlying fundamental premise of the petition.

But in the request for discovery, and if we look at the motion for discovery, and they have -- Mr. Morris has referred to this already today -- they wrote in paragraph 6, "It is necessary to enable petitioner's counsel and consultant to develop a reasonably equivalent familiarity with the subject lands as counsel, consultants, and scientific employees of the Division and ACD have developed, or have the unfettered capability to develop, so that petitioner's counsel may effectively present petitioner's evidence, formulate

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cross-examination of adverse witnesses. The petitioner's consultant may present his intended testimony in light of personal observation of the lands in question rather than solely on the basis of reviewing documents, and to enable petitioner's consultant to verify or detect error in the various geological and hydrological data and conclusions that ACD has submitted that the petition has approved -- that the Division has approved with respect to ACD's permit application."

Mr. Alder has hit upon it succinctly. Where were they for the three years and more that this permit was being processed? And if, in fact, their goal is to enable them to come up to "develop a reasonably equivalent familiarity with the subject lands as counsel, consultants, and scientific employees of the Division and ACD have developed," it's going to take them three years minimum. And they are going to have to spend millions of dollars, because that's what Alton has already done. We have spent millions of dollars to develop this information. We have hired numerous consultants. And if they expect, in the course of a site visit over two days, to acquire any information that's going to be dispositive over any subject that this Board has to determine, I find that disingenuous.

Let's talk about hydrologic data. Part of their

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complaint alleged within the petition is that there aren't sufficient quarters of hydrologic data included within the permit application package. You are required to have eight quarters of hydrologic data. They cannot acquire eight quarters of hydrologic data on two days worth of site inspection. And I don't care whether it's December, January, February, or whatever. They cannot, in two days of inspection, acquire the same level of knowledge and familiarity with this permit as either Alton or the Division. No discovery on earth will give them that ability, except if they expend the next three years working on acquiring the same level of knowledge as the Division and as Alton.

Under the Rules of Evidence for Utah, it's very, very clear. Rule 401 states that something is relevant "if it tends to prove a fact, by its admission, more than would be proven if not admitted." Okay.

We go back to what is the analysis. What is it that they're trying to prove? Discovery is allowed under Utah law for something that is relevant. So what becomes relevant in the evaluation that you are dealing with now? It is based upon what is contained within the challenge. The challenge says the Division didn't act properly in reviewing the information and that the information isn't within the permit application package.

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This is not broad scope general litigation.

This is not intended to create a trial. This is not intended to go out and find every possible fact, every possible nuance that could be considered in whether or not this site is appropriate for mining, whether or not this site should be mined, whether or not surface mining is appropriate. That's not the scope of review for this Board. The scope of review is limited by what is actually contained within the petition, the allegations contained within the petition.

They must show good cause to conduct discovery. The good cause is fairly broad spectrum in Utah. The question of what is good cause is loosely defined. The determination of what is good cause depends to a large extent upon the facts of each case, and a wide latitude of discretion is allowed this body. But it's got to be relevant. The Rules of Civil Procedure require discovery to be relevant. Your rules of evidence we talk about and require what is relevancy.

If they go out and, as requested in their motion, they want to conduct inspection and measuring, surveying, photographing, testing, and sampling the property, I'm sorry, what can they do in two days that is going to undo three years worth of significant research and data compilation? I submit to you that there is no

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real need for any discovery in a broad scope, as they might envision.

I have no problem with discovery if it's relevant, if it's on point, and we define what is the scope of examination and valuation that this Board is going to conduct. Not until we come to that resolution can you then define the scope of discovery, because until you know what are the issues they are presenting, you don't know what is going to be relevant.

Fundamentally, if, in fact, they found themselves as having no responsibility whatsoever to acquire any data, to do any research, to do any evaluation until such time as the permit was issued, then how did they come up with their allegations that everything we did was wrong? How did they come up with the allegations that the Division was wrong? They must have been doing something. They must have been making some evaluation over these many years; otherwise, every allegation they put in their petition is fabricated.

All of the documents related to the permit application package are available online. It's public record. They've had the opportunity to look at it. They make specific reference to provisions within the permit application package. They make specific references to letters. They make specific references to conversations,

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discussions, and emails. Don't let them tell you that all of a sudden they've been confronted with a permit that's been issued and this came to them out of the clear blue. That's not the way it works. Steve Alder made mention to the fact that they had requested for an informal hearing, and they didn't attend. Now is not the time to throw this wide open.

The most disingenuous statement I've heard so far is that Alton is to blame for the snowfall yesterday. I'm sorry, coming to Utah from Kentucky, I didn't bring any snow with me. Snow was in the west, I came from the east, it was moving toward me. That's the next point.

In their motion for inspection, they requested the inspection to occur after the hearing. They wanted the 10th, the 11th, and the 12th as their days of inspection. I did not bring the snow with me. Those were the days that they requested. We didn't cause the delay. In the motions, they set out the specific dates. And they said they would rather get it done now, sooner rather than later for fear of snow covering the area. I didn't bring the snow.

If, in fact, you delay discovery until March, and then they go out and start taking depositions, and then they start doing interrogatories, and then they start doing all these other things associated with

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general litigation, I'm telling you, we will be sitting here a year from today conducting a hearing on whether or not my client gets their permit, on whether or not the millions of dollars that Alton Coal has spent over the years putting the material in the permit application that they've had access to, needs to be reviewed.

I have no problem with discovery. Let's define the scope of what we're doing here today, and then we can define the scope of discovery. It should be narrow, it should be to the point, it should be done quickly, efficiently and cost effectively for everyone.

I need to have a hearing. I have a company that has been given permission to get a permit, and there's a challenge. They have the burden of proof to move forward with their challenge. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Bernard.

MR. BERNARD: I think there's been an allusion to, there might be some sort of an appeal if the Board were not to find in favor of the petitioners. I think the Board should be aware of the fact that on appeal -- if the petitioners were to appeal, the review -- the standard of review is going to be abuse of discretion. So please do not let fear of an appeal affect your judgment today. The permit should be allowed to stand as issued. And your decision made earlier, which was a

proper decision, should be sustained.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go through this one more time.

Mr. Morris, let's give you an opportunity to reply to what you've heard. Then we're going to go down the line again and give everybody a chance to reply, okay?

MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ACD -- first of all, we welcome the Division's support of our motion. We think it's telling that they believe that fundamental fairness requires that we be permitted to conduct the site visit that we've requested.

ACD's argument goes beyond the inspection issue. What Mr. Bennett (sic) has just laid before you is a challenge to your decision in the Lila II case about the scope of these hearings. Our entire presentation today is based upon the understanding that this Board decided in Lila II how administrative review of permitting decisions would go in Utah.

And based upon the principles from Lila II that I cited in my opening argument, we have asked for this first incident of discovery and intend to ask for quite a bit more, because we see it as our obligation to supplement the record made before the Division and to use the full scope of discovery -- not every potential part

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of discovery, but the full scope of our discovery rights as we see best to use them -- to produce the additional evidence that, frankly, this Board needs if it's going to make an informed decision on whether or not to issue this permit.

ACD's argument takes our relatively small-framed motion for a site inspection, which will require only two or three days and hardly constitutes a broad range use of discovery, and uses it as a vehicle to attack the notion, first of all, that the hearing ought to be conducted as you provided in Lila II; and second of all, that discovery is a useful device in reaching that goal.

Even if we had participated in the informal conference and if Mr. Lips had gone out and inspected the site at the time of the informal conference, the fact of the matter on this record remains that the Division did not go out and look at the AVF issue and identify for the record, on the permit record, its critical factors in reaching its determination of AVF until well after the informal conference. So had we gone out during the informal conference, we would still be requesting another site visit so that Mr. Lips could go back out and take a look at the issues that the Division had identified and verify those conditions on the land.

Now, Mr. Bayer is correct in saying that we

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can't cure the defects in the amount of hydrologic data -- the deficiencies in the hydrologic data in two or three days. That's not why we asked for the site visit. We asked for the site visit primarily for the AVF issues. But also for other hydrologic issues that are tied to what an expert sees and measures on the ground.

Mr. Lips is entitled to look at the lay of the land out there, and to take water samples, and to take nonintrusive samples of soils, or whatever, connected with the AVF issue, so that he can put himself on an equal footing with the experts that you will hear from, from Alton and the Division.

You know what the cross-examination of Mr. Lips will include if he's not allowed to go out there. I'm certain every attorney for every party, other than the petitioners, will make the point that Mr. Lips, whatever he says, has never been on the site and isn't familiar with the conditions as they're laid out there. That's just not fair to subject him, or any expert for a petitioner, to that sort of cross-examination. When they are, from the very get-go, saying, We need to get out there. We need to see the site for ourselves.

What you have before you in the site inspection motion is not the broad ranging question of what this hearing ought to look like or how much total discovery

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ought to occur, it's simply whether the site inspection ought to go forward in the interest of fundamental fairness to the petitioner's expert and to the petitioner's counsel.

If nothing more, that site inspection is necessary to allow us to evaluate what is on paper, having seen the property with our eyes, and being at least as close as we can reasonably get to the position of Alton's counsel, the Division's counsel, and their experts.

Will we be able to draw ourselves in the parody? Absolutely not. They have spent years out there familiarizing themselves. But it would be unreasonable for us to ask for the same amount of time to familiarize ourselves with that. We're not asking for that. We're asking for an inspection that won't interfere with anybody doing anything, and we'll take no more than two or three days. That's simple, fundamental fairness.

The test of discovery is not relevance, as ACD's argument suggests that it is. It is, instead, that discovery be reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of relevant evidence. Going out, taking a look at the conditions of the land that ACD proposes to mine -- that is or is not an alluvial valley floor, for instance -- is certainly relevant to the question that

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you-all have to decide ultimately, as to whether or not the Division made the correct call in reversing its earlier call that it was an AVF. And to say somehow that it's not relevant to allow Mr. Lips to go out onto the property, sample it, take a look at it, and add to your understanding what he can on those issues, simply bends the idea of relevance all askew.

It would be somewhat irregular for me to -- or for us to listen to Mr. Lips explain why an inspection is necessary. But he's prepared to do that, if the Board wishes to hear it, either by a direct statement or by having me call him as a witness. I don't think that's necessary. I believe the principles are pretty well put before you, but if you think it would be helpful to you, Mr. Lips is here and ready to explain the need for an onsite visit for himself.

For all the reasons I've just said, I again urge you to grant the motion, allow us to visit the property, and take up the matter of how broad other discovery should be in a subsequent motion.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Alder.

MR. ALDER: Briefly I would just say, I think one of the things that sort of would be helpful would be to know the purposes of the inspection. I mean,

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originally this was just viewed as sort of a request for inspection. And I frankly thought it might just be so that counsel from out of town would have an idea what the area looks like. That's a different thing than if it's an inspection for a specific purpose. And it might be helpful to me, at least, in responding further by research in this matter, if that was more specifically on the record.

Obviously, if you have a slip and fall case and you are defending it or presenting it, you want to see the place, get a feel for where they fell and what other circumstances were there. If it's a contract case, there's no point in seeing the place where the contract was written or what it had to do with that issue at stake.

So I guess when I said earlier that I would like the opportunity to provide additional information, it's partly ignorance about that. I mean, maybe the site inspection out in the middle of a snowstorm is sufficient. It's certainly not precluded. Maybe it is; I don't know how the roads are.

But the other issue is, under the rules of civil procedure, I'm not sure what the legal constraints are.

And I just confess that I practice before the Board on administrative matters, and we don't have discovery very

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often. And I can't speak to that. And I'd like that opportunity. And that's all I have at this time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Alder.

Mr. Bayer?

MR. BAYER: Thank you. This goes back to what I said at the very beginning. If we start discussing discovery today -- piecemeal -- before the petitioners define what is the scope of the inquiry, then this is going to be a never-ending process. That's No. 1.

Secondly, Mr. Morris incorrectly stated the Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1). 26(b)(1) says "what is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence," not relevant evidence. It's got to be admissible. For it to become admissible, it's got to have something to do with what is the inquiry before this Board. If they want to go out and pick up rocks and sample water and wander around and look, that doesn't have anything to do with what they just finished stating. The allegation within the petition is that the Division did not look at the issue of the AVF. Their challenge is not that it is not an AVF, or is an AVF, it is that the Division failed to properly make that determination.

If they want to go out and pick up rocks, there's public road. They can go on the public road, and they can go pick up rocks. They could look at it. They

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can do whatever they want to do. That's not what the issue is before the Board. When we start talking about discovery and what's going to be used in discovery, it's admissible evidence -- what is going to be admissible in this inquiry.

You know, for them to make a mine site visit so they can come up with AVF determination, so that they can look hydrologic data, so they can look at the lay of the land, they can't make a geologic analysis over a couple of days. They can't do anything other than just sightseeing. I'm not trying to say they can't have discovery. What I'm saying is, is we've got to figure out what is the scope of what we're doing.

I don't want us to be in a posture saying, We've got to wait until March before they can go out there and do a site visit. That site visit is going to do nothing but slow this Board up, because the scope of this examination has nothing to do with the site visit. I'm not saying that the site visit is a ruse; but what I'm saying is, is if we get lost in a whole concept of "We've now got to give them the opportunity to go out and visit and redo this entire permit application package," that's not what the inquiry is before this Board. We need to start with the inquiry. And then we step back from that and figure out what will be allowed as discovery. That's

[32] 1 the point. Arguments are being made regarding Lila Canyon. 2 Well, there's Lila Canyon I. Lila Canyon I said it's an 3 administrative review, it's not de novo. This has got an 4 5 intense, huge administrative record that is ripe for review. 6 I ask that we first define the analysis and then 7 8 talk about discovery. 9 MR. JENSEN: Why don't we take a five-minute 10 break. 11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Bayer, do you need a break? 12 MR. BAYER: No, sir. 13 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are you ready to go? 14 15 MR. BAYER: I'm ready to go. 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Do you want to take another sip of water? 17 MR. BAYER: I've concluded. I'm fine. 18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are you sure? 19 MR. BAYER: Yes, Sir. 20 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You've concluded? 21 22 MR. BAYER: As far as my reply, yes, sir. I think the Board understands the issue. 23 24 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. 25 Mr. Bernard.

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MR. BERNARD: Kane County respectfully submits that Mr. Bayer is correct that the scope of discovery needs to first be defined, but that it should be defined properly. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Excuse me.

Let's open this up for questions from the Board and to the various parties.

I would like to start off with, myself, with -I'd like to get something clarified for sure. An
informal conference was held on this permit quite some
time ago. Was that informal conference requested by SUWA
or by the petitioner?

MR. BLOCH: Mr. Chairman, it was. And I think it was also requested by several residents in Kane and Garfield County.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. SUWA was one of the parties that requested the informal conference?

MR. BLOCH: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Did SUWA participate in or attend the informal conference?

MR. BLOCH: SUWA did not. SUWA, and other members of the petitioners, did attend and did participate, not acting in the capacity of the organization but as individuals.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And what was the reason for

SUWA not attending the informal conference after being one of the requestors for the informal conference?

MR. BLOCH: If I'm recollecting correctly, Mr. Chair, we had requested that the conference be up here, and were anticipating it was going to be something more in the nature of what had happened in the Lila Canyon matter a few different occasions, which was an opportunity for the parties to sit down in a small, informal setting and discuss some of the issues.

What the Division proposed and ultimately held in Alton was much more in the nature of a public hearing, where members of the public and other attendees were allowed to stand up, state their position. There wasn't any, sort of, dialogue -- the sort of dialogue that we'd had throughout the Lila Canyon process. So we decided to allow -- to certainly inform SUWA members, other members of the petitioners who had asked for the informal conference, that the Division was holding one; it was going to be held in Alton; and to encourage them to attend if they wanted to do so. And as I said before, several of them did.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Do other Board members have questions for the any of the parties regarding this matter? Mr. Jensen.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: I'm just trying to get my

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arms around the request and also, I guess, a little bit of the procedure.

Putting aside the request to visit the property for a moment, and assuming that that had taken place. Isn't the issue before this Board of whether the Division acted appropriately and looked at the right criteria in granting the permit? I mean, it seems to me that that's what's before us. And it would be -- just procedurally going forward, it would seem to me that the petitioners would be putting on proof about what is either lacking in its entirety or is lacking in some manner as to each of the issues.

Is that how you envision this going forward?

MR. MORRIS: That is not my understanding of the

Lila Canyon ruling. That is how a permit review

proceeding would go forward under the federal rules that

govern OSM's permitting decisions. But if I may, just to

complete the answer, you had -- I've lost my point.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: I was looking at -Mr. Morris, I was looking at your Request for Agency
Action and the allegations, and it seemed to me that you
were getting at the lack of these things that the
Division and Alton Coal failed to do.

MR. MORRIS: That is my point that I had just last track of there. Yes, we say that the permit

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application is in many respects incomplete. We also say -- I think I counted more than 20 times in our Request for Review -- that it is inaccurate. And discovery is most useful in testing the accuracy and demonstrating the inaccuracy of information that is in the permit. And it's my understanding, just to conclude, that the Lila Canyon decision gives us the right, basically puts the burden on us to do that, using discovery.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: Listening to Mr. Bennett (sic) though, how are you going to demonstrate that, in any period of time that's relevant to this case? I have a concern, I guess, that this thing just starts all over again, and that three years from now we're still here.

MR. MORRIS: We're asking for one site visit, not contingent site visits into the future. We're asking for a two- to three-day site visit based upon what Mr. Lips has informed us he will need to collect the relevant evidence that he believes is out there, primarily on the alluvial valley floor issue, but on other hydrologic issues, as well, that depend upon either sampling or physical observation of the premises.

We do not make this request as the first of many requests for additional site visits. I can't say -- no one could possibly say -- that something couldn't come up

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during the first site visit that might not lead us to ask for a second. But I can't imagine what that is. I've asked Mr. Lips whether he anticipates anything like that, and we do not. This is simply a focused site visit to a proposed coal mine facility, that I believe is essential to our presenting our case on something close to an equal footing with the other side, No. 1. And No. 2, doing the job that the Lila Canyon decision tells us we need to do here.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: Well I apologize. I wasn't here for the Lila Canyon, either I or II, and I'm just relying on what I look at in your request. And if I just look at your request, it seems to me that you have the burden of demonstrating the deficiencies or the inaccuracies. Is that incorrect?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, we do. And that's why discovery is relevant, especially with respect to inaccuracies. We can certainly tell you what isn't there without discovery. On the other hand, we can't tell you what ACD -- what data ACD may have that it did not submit in support of this permit. I don't know that there's any. And I'm not charging, right now, that there's any. But I want to ask them that question; because I know in handling previous proceedings in other jurisdictions, that companies have collected far more data than they

choose to submit with a permit application.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: But that's a whole different area of discovery, asking to see and produce the record as against a site visit. I mean, I can kind of understand, like, wanting to see what the lay of the land is, so I know where -- what I'm talking about. I don't have too much problem with that. But going out and doing all of this testing again to show why it's deficient, I frankly have a problem with that, because it seems to me that it will just be never ending.

MR. MORRIS: I can assure you that we believe, on the basis of our conversations, our understanding with Mr. Lips, that he can get his job done in two to three days. If you would like for him -- the Board would like for him to speak to what he can accomplish in a two- to three-day inspection -- again, primarily with respect to the alluvial valley floor issue -- again, I would be happy to turn the mic his way, or to call him as a witness if you want to proceed on it formally.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: I guess I would be more interested in knowing that this is not the beginning of a whole series of further requests to inspect and sample.

MR. MORRIS: This is not.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris -- are you through, Mr. Jensen?

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: I'm through.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris, could you clarify one thing for me that -- I'm possibly interested in hearing Mr. Lips' explanation of what he's going to be looking for and how it will help move this case along. I'd like you to clarify one thing that you said in your statement.

You said that if the respondents had not protested against your request for the site inspection, it would have already been held. And now you're going to be impaired because there's snow on the ground.

MR. MORRIS: That's right.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Reading from your request, however, it says "Petitioners request entry on the subject lands beginning at 8 a.m. on December 10, 2009," which is tomorrow, "and continuing through 5 p.m. on December 12, 2009."

So I don't understand why the respondent's objection to your request has made it so that now you can't conduct proper inspection because of snow.

MR. MORRIS: Because we certainly would have, once we knew the snow was coming, offered to get down there before the snow hit and put a snow cover on the situation. We had informal discussions with counsel -- CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris, I listen to the

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weather on the -- Utah weather on the news every night, and I didn't know until Monday that the snow was going to be hitting.

MR. MORRIS: Well, it's possible that we could not have foreseen that. But my point is this: That we tried to expedite this as much as we possibly could. We set the proposed inspection for tomorrow and Friday and Saturday because that's when I was going to be here. But Mr. Lips was ready to go and would have gone earlier.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: But you requested the 10th through the 12th.

MR. MORRIS: Yes, we did.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So if the Board were to grant the inspection, I'm assuming you're still okay with the Board granting what you requested, the 10th through the 12th?

MR. MORRIS: What we made clear in our reply was that weather conditions could make it impossible to do the inspection on the 10th or the 12th.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: When do you think snow will be off the ground?

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Lips advises me that it could be April, it could even be May. In a milder winter, it could be much sooner than that. And we're ready, as I said in the opening, to go as soon as conditions allow.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you are saying that the if the Board were to grant your request for inspection, it's possible, in other words -- another word would be possible or likely -- that this inspection could not be made until April, and then the hearing will be able to go forward?

MR. MORRIS: That's right.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

Mr. Payne, do you have any questions?

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: I guess that was my question, as well. I mean, is there still a desire to go out there tomorrow? I mean, could anything be gained by that?

MR. MORRIS: No, sir.

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: Okay. And then to follow up on that, continually who you reference that data -- the data would primarily focus on the AVF issue. Without getting into a discussion of merits and the data, is it a question of there are no -- there are insufficient data around determining whether there's an AVF, or is it a question of interpretation? Because I think those are two separate matters.

MR. MORRIS: There was a determination by the Division in 1988, I believe, that that area was an AVF. It followed the collection of a lot of data and the

analysis of that data.

There was a determination made shortly before the granting of this permit, or at the time of granting of this permit, just the other way around, without any data that I'm aware of -- any new data that I'm aware of, other than Division personnel walking the site for, I believe, less than two days. And so our point is not that there's not adequate data to determine that it is an AVF. The Division properly determined that it was an AVF in 1988 or '89. We do think there is no data to support the Division's reversal decision. And we want to go out and demonstrate that the '88 determination was a correct one.

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: So you just said two things that strike me. One is, the Division collected a lot of data -- if I recall correctly -- implying that there are data there. Then you said they made the proper decision, which would imply that you think those data are useful and valid and an interpretation could be made from those data.

So I'm not disinclined for you guys to have a site visit, but I'm struggling to see the value in one or two days. You just criticized, the Division only spent two days on the site --

MR. MORRIS: And collected -- I'm sorry.

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: -- and in response to their determination of yes or no on an AVF issue, you are going to spend two days and make a decision, as well?

I guess where I'm coming from, it seems like this is more a question of interpretation of existing data rather than a need for new data. Can you comment on that?

MR. MORRIS: My understanding of the Division's AVF determination, that it was not based upon the '88 data -- a reinterpretation of the '88 data, exclusively -- that it was based upon impressions gained upon a walk across the property, without the collection of the kind of samples and data that Mr. Lips wishes to collect.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris, if the data that was available in 1988 allowed the Division to, what you called, "properly determine" the issue of AVF, why would Mr. Lips not be able to take that same data, then, to go through it for the Board and bring us to that conclusion, that you say the Division made in 1988.

MR. MORRIS: Because we anticipate that experts for ACD and the company will say that some other factors, unknown to us and not in the permit application, warranted a reinterpretation of the '88 data, or warranted a different conclusion from the '88 data. We

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want to nail this down for the Board -- to have Mr. Lips evaluate the factors that need to be evaluated to determine whether this area is an alluvial valley floor or not. He says he can do it in a two- or three-day site visit. And that is why we've made the request, in addition to the other factors.

I mean, even without his collecting any data, we would need the site visit for the familiarization purposes that I indicated separately.

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: Mr. Chairman, I think I would be interested, if it's appropriate in the hearing, what kind of data would be collected, as I'm struggling there to get my arms around what two or three days of data collection is going to do to help.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

Mr. Gill, did you have a question before we go into that?

BOARD MEMBER GILL: I do have some questions.

Did I understand, Mr. Morris, that in your opening argument you said that we did not have to -- I don't want to put words in your mouth -- but basically, the evaluation or the standard of good cause shown had already been met in Lila I or II?

MR. MORRIS: No, I don't believe I discussed Lila, or meant to, at least. I may have misspoken.

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MR. GILL: Then I'm trying to get my arms around a few concepts, so I'm looking for some kind of definition.

Define a "two- or three-days." Is that camping overnight? Is it walking through? Are you going to disturb the soil? Would you walk a stream? What does that mean, two or three days in terms of time, first, and then activity second.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Excuse me, Mr. Morris. I'm inclined, myself, to allow Mr. Lips to talk about what he intends to do with that.

MR. GILL: That's okay. I understand that. I'm just trying to -- is it 24 hours or is it eight hours?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

MR. GILL: Is it daylight or dark? Or I just want to know...

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. I'm just wondering if it would be better served to have Mr. Lips answer that than Mr. Morris.

20 MR. GILL: It very well could be. But I'd like 21 --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: -- but let me just have you understand.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could we hear your response,

Mr. Morris?

MR. MORRIS: My conversations with Mr. Lips lead me to believe that he would be out there during daylight hours. And that he and I would find a place, motel rooms or whatever, to stay in overnight, and then come back as daylight began again.

But I think whatever Mr. Lips' intention is, is what's important here. Because I would be there for my own purposes, which would not take me two or three days. So the additional time and the additional activities, besides simply walking the property, would be those that Mr. Lips could speak to much better than I could.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: And then, when you say the term the "property," or the "subject property," how do you define that?

MR. MORRIS: In our request we have defined it as the permit -- proposed permit area or the permit area and the areas beyond that, that are included in the cumulative impact area.

MR. GILL: Are those areas defined by different -- private versus, say, governmental ownership?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ MORRIS: We have only asked for access to lands that ACD controls.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: In terms of controls access.

MR. MORRIS: Controls access to, yes.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{BOARD}}$ MEMBER GILL: And this now is a question to Alton.

Do you have the complete rights to allow access, or are there other intervening third parties that might have lands that may or may not have given access, or could you -- are the rights of other third parties involved in this?

MR. BAYER: Yes, sir. That is one of the issues that I felt that I needed to address with the Board.

I have coal leases with private landowners that give me the right to go operate a coal mine. I don't have a lease with them that allows me to say SUWA gets to go on their property and conduct tests. I can't give them authority to do that.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Okay. First of all, in discussing the issues, I read your petition. And you had a number of statements there. Are those the issues that we are trying to pursue in terms of this visit? Are there undisclosed issues, or are there issues that could be raised, new issues, outside of your petition?

MR. MORRIS: I believe with the convening of this hearing today, that we can no longer amend.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Say that again.

MR. MORRIS: I believe that we can no longer amend our request for agency action.

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BOARD MEMBER GILL: What would be the relevance of this new data? I guess it's a follow up. I just would like to hear you, and then I'd like to hear all the coal.

The relevance is that -- let me take that back and restate it.

Are there issues where there was not data taken or in the record?

MR. MORRIS: There are numerous issues, as I recall, where there was not sufficient data taken.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: That was my second question.

MR. MORRIS: Right. I don't recall any issue in which there was absolutely no hydrologic data taken.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: And then -- so I'm hearing you say that there are no issues in which there was no data. It is appropriate to discuss whether it was insufficient. Are there issues where the data was inaccurate?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ MORRIS: We believe so. We believe at least that there may be, and we want to test that.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: How would it be --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BAYER: Mr. Gill, what can I answer for you, sir?

BOARD MEMBER GILL: I'm trying to get to three things. The statute says that for good cause shown, the

Board can do -- there is a right there. I'm trying to say, Okay, is that hurdle met by inquiring about it? And then I'm furthering that inquiry by saying, Okay, if you got the data, how would it be relevant, and how would it be material, and how would it be admissible? I'm just trying to figure out, you know, what would that would be?

Mr. Morris, would that data come in as expert witness-type data, expert data in terms of its admissibility?

MR. MORRIS: The data itself would come in as the factual component of Mr. Lips' anticipated testimony. His conclusions regarding the data would come in as his expert testimony.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Relevance, burden of proof -- as for good cause shown that we should do this -- materiality, relevance, admissibility. I'm struggling with that, because there is a fine line between that. And we struggled with it -- I wasn't here for all of Lila, but I was here for part of it. And it was a hard decision because it was: Is the burden of proof met? And then if that burden of proof is met, then what was presented. So I'm dealing with this a little bit, and I'm struggling.

MR. BAYER: And I understand why you are struggling, Mr. Gill, and I don't want to be pedantic.

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And I that's the fundamental issue that we all have to come to grips, is what is it that we are trying to do in this process? And each one of us is trying to figure out where is this going to take us, this pathway that they are developing.

One of the things that Mr. Morris talked about is he says that they believe that there were inaccuracies within the permit application package. But yet they say that they have to go out and conduct discovery so they can find out what were the inaccuracies. I don't understand that. When I make an allegation within a complaint, I have to have a basis in fact and knowledge before I make that allegation.

They have made allegations within the petition.

If there are inaccuracies within the permit application package, they should already know what those inaccuracies are or they couldn't have put it into their petition.

That would have been a violation of Rule 11.

As it relates to this idea now of whether or not good cause is shown, the only way we understand what is going to be good cause is trying to figure out what is the purpose of any of the discovery. Mr. Morris indicated -- and I'm not sure whether or not any of you picked up on this -- but he said that they're not entirely sure that Alton Coal submitted all the data that

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Alton Coal compiled; therefore, they may have to go out and start taking depositions of Alton Coal to see what other data Alton Coal has. I'm sorry.

Their petition states that the permit application package is void because it didn't contain necessary information as required by statutes and regulations. If I have information that I didn't put it in and it was supposed to be there, that's my fault. I don't get my permit. And the Division is going to tell me, Your permit application is not complete. And they send it back to me. They have a checklist that they follow. And they sent it back to us, and we have to give more information.

So I don't understand why they're going to have to start taking depositions of Alton Coal Development, and why they are going to have to start doing requests for production of documents, and why they are going to have to submit interrogatories to Alton Coal Development to determine whether or not our permit application package has the correct information in it. It either does or it doesn't. And that's what I'm talking about. And that's what I'm stressing, that we really need to figure out what is the scope of what we are trying to conduct here.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: I'm trying to go the same

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way. I heard Mr. Morris just say that this hearing, though, is for the purpose of the access, that that may be another issue for another day in terms of depositions, and such.

Does the public have any access rights to the subject lands?

MR. BAYER: Well, that's also -- Mr. Gill, let me interject for a moment.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: And if that's unfair question, I'm just trying to find out the definition of terms.

MR. BAYER: Let me interject this: One of the original proposals that was put forward to Alton by Mr. Morris regarding the site visit, is that they also wanted to take citizens of Panguitch with them, and they wanted to take videographers, and wanted to have this big parade of people that were going to go out to the site. And we said no. I mean, I don't want to be responsible for it, No. 1. And No. 2, I don't have authority to let everybody in the world go visit these sites. As I said, I've got a lease to go mine coal. I don't have a lease to open up a recreation area.

There are roads that go through here. They can actually see the area. They can drive through there.

They can get a bird's eye view of it. There are aerial

photographs of these sites. There are topographic maps of these sites. The Division has a plethora of information -- photographs, maps, charts and everything anybody could ever want to look at this site.

I don't understand why they have to put boots on the ground as it relates to this permit challenge. I can't give them permission to do that.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Let's exclude the public road.

MR. BAYER: There's a public road that goes right through the middle of it.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Let me -- hang on just one second, so I'm getting the definition terms.

Except for the public roads and the border to it, does the public have access rights outside of the right-of-way for that public road?

MR. BAYER: I would think not. It's private land. Not unless the private landowner gives them permission. It would be no different that if somebody...

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Somebody could give it, but they don't have a public right as to --

MR. BAYER: No, sir. It would be no different than the public wanting to walk my farm, and I would respectfully say, "Get off." Sometimes I would not do that respectfully. It would depend upon who it was.

[54] 1 BOARD MEMBER GILL: So it is fair to say that that is an accurate -- that if I understood it right, 2 that this is private land? 3 MR. MORRIS: That's our understanding. And 4 that's why we have asked for... 5 BOARD MEMBER GILL: On that private land, does 6 that private land -- is it completely covered by the Sink 7 8 Valley drainage, or is part of the land covered by the Sink Valley drainage and the other -- I don't know where 9 Kanab Creek is. 10 MR. MORRIS: They're different --11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I know where Mammoth Creek, 12 is but I don't know where Kanab Creek is. 13 MR. MORRIS: My understanding is that they are 14 15 two different drainages, and they are separate. BOARD MEMBER GILL: Okay. But not all of the 16 property is in the drainage? 17 MR. MORRIS: That's right. 18 BOARD MEMBER GILL: What's the converse of that? 19 Does the property extend beyond the drainage? 20 MR. MORRIS: It's my understanding that it does. 21 22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Bernard, did you have a comment?

24 MR. MORRIS: What are we talking about in terms of property, Mr. Gill? I'm sorry. 25

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BOARD MEMBER GILL: Pardon me? You are asking me what I'm asking you?

MR. MORRIS: What I'm trying to qualify is that my responses are the property that we are seeking to inspect, which includes the permit area and those portions of the cumulative impact area that ACD controls access to.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Are there parts of the permit area that are not in the hydrology...

MR. MORRIS: That are not in Sink Valley?
BOARD MEMBER GILL: Yeah.

MR. MORRIS: May I confer for a moment?

BOARD MEMBER GILL: And then, if they are not, is it a sage brush -- sage grouse issue that you need? Or is this hydrology...

MR. MORRIS: This is a hydrology-driven request site inspection. Mr. Lips is our expert on geology and hydrogeology, not upon sage grouse. We don't have, as yet, an expert on sage grouse, and do not anticipating making a site visit for that.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: And then in terms of the alluvial valley -- I understood that to be called ABF?

MR. BAYER: AVF.

MR. MORRIS: AVF. Alluvial Value Floor.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: I'm hearing impaired, just

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so you all know. Is the alluvial valley floor less than the permit area?

MR. MORRIS: May I consult for a moment with Mr. Lips?

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Yeah.

MR. BAYER: Mr. Gill, the alluvial valley floor area, that is anticipated as being the AVF area, comprises a portion of the permit area. It does not encompass the entire permit area.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: So for purposes of my understanding, if you -- if I said to myself that, What they want to do is go onto that portion of the permit area dealing with the alluvial valley floor, that is a fair understanding of your request?

MR. MORRIS: No, it's broader than that. We want to go on to -- again, for familiarization purposes.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: This is just for the permit area. I'm just talking about the permit area.

MR. MORRIS: Right.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: I know there's a larger area, the cumulative impact area, that you'd like to go on. I'm just trying to define terms.

MR. MORRIS: We would like to go on all of the permit area. If it's not all -- if all of the permit area is not alluvial valley floor -- and Mr. Lips

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suggests that that's at least a possibility -- we'd like to see all of the permit area for familiarization purposes.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: And that's what I wanted to get to is, how are you defining it?

Mr. Chairman, I think that right now -CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Bernard, did you have a
comment you wanted to make?

MR. BERNARD: Yes. I just wanted to point out that the permitted area is entirely posted "No Trespassing, Private Property, Keep Out." Commissioner Keaton from Kane County is here with me. He can attest to that. He actually lives in Alton, is a member of the Alton City Council as well as the Kane County Commission.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Where is this from the city of Panguitch? I just happened to drive through that recently, and I'm trying to figure out where we are in the overall scheme of things.

COMMISSIONER HEATON: I can answer that question. Alton is 36 miles south of Panguitch on Highway 89. The coal field is about three miles south of Alton.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: So it's on its way to Kanab?

COMMISSIONER HEATON: Yeah. Well it's off on -
it's off on the Kanab Creek range. The road that goes to

[58] 1 Kanab is on the Virgin River range. So it's over four miles. 2 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Would you identify yourself 3 for the record? 4 COMMISSIONER HEATON: I'm sorry. I'm 5 Commissioner Heaton from Kane County. 6 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. Are there other 8 questions from Board members? I'm inclined, myself, to have Mr. Lips address questions that have been raised 9 10 regarding what he intends to do. And without getting into testimony or opinion, talk about what he would 11 expect to find on the site that may change or sway the 12 13 Board's opinion on this matter. And again, let me ask first: Did any of the Board members have any... 14 15 MR. HAROUNY: I have one question, if I may. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let me ask: Do you 16 17 have any opposition to Mr. Lips --BOARD MEMBER HAROUNY: No. 18 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: -- talking about those 19 20 things? 21 BOARD MEMBER HAROUNY: No. But I'd like to ask 22 Mr. Morris one question. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Harouny. 23 24 BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: On your question of 25 objections, just what are the ground rules for questions

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from us and from the other parties for Mr. Lips? We need to just set that out.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I don't think we want to get into any testimony or opinion.

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: I agree. So I'm just saying --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just Mr. Lips explaining to us, as Mr. Morris has said, what it is he intends to do on the ground, and what he intends to look for.

BOARD MEMBER HAROUNY: Mr. Morris, I would like to know on what basis you made all those allegations of inaccuracies and all the allegations that have been made, knowing that this is going to require a lot of time and effort by the Board and everyone else involved and put the application in a tailspin, if you will, and not having the accurate information and then coming in and asking for a site visit or expert analysis after the allegations are made?

MR. MORRIS: The petitioners made their allegations based upon, I believe, the allegations you are talking about concerning hydrology, based upon the advice of Mr. Lips.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's hear from Mr. Lips, then.

MR. BERNARD: May I make a motion before -- or

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may I make statement before we --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, Mr. Bernard.

MR. BERNARD: I believe now would be the proper time to strike petitioner's request, based on Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 11. So that's a motion of Kane County.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Would you explain Rule 11 for us, please?

MR. BERNARD: Yes. Rule 11 requires a good faith allegation and some basis. It's apparent from the statements of Mr. Morris, there was no investigation, there was no good faith. There's not even been an allegation or review of any kind, either on the ground or of the materials of 1988 or 1989, compared to the current permit. All he did was make some bald-faced allegations without a scintilla of evidence. That's precisely what Rule 11 is designed to preclude. It should be stricken at this time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We will take your motion under advisement, Mr. Bernard.

MR. BERNARD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris, would you like to respond -- I'd like to limit this to about two minutes per party to respond to Mr. Bernard's motion?

MR. MORRIS: Yes. The allegations in the

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complaint are based upon my review as an attorney, but primarily Mr. Lips' review as a scientific expert of the data that exists in the permit application, compared against the understanding of the legal requirements of a permit application that I've developed over years of practicing under SMCRA and its implementing state statutes and that Mr. Lips has developed in dealing with scientific issues arising under permitting decisions. To say that that is making bald-faced allegations without investigation simply -- it's scandalous. It's unsubstantiated. I spent hours and hours and hours, and so did Mr. Lips, going through this permit and comparing the data in it. Now, you may disagree with the conclusions that he or I have drawn from it. But to say that there is no basis for those conclusions is simply wrong.

MR. BERNARD: Please share those bases with us, right now, so we know they are not just conclusionary bald-faced statements.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Morris.

Thank you, Mr. Bernard.

Mr. Alder, would you like to address the motion?

MR. ALDER: No, I wouldn't.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

Mr. Bayer, would you like to address the motion?

MR. BAYER: I have no comment, sir.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. We will take that under advisement. We're going to have to deliberate on the question regarding entry upon the permit area, anyway, so we will take that under advisement at that time.

Mr. Lips, without offering opinion or testimony, because we're not going to swear you in, would you please define for us what you intend to do if you are granted permit -- or access to the permit area, and what types of things you will be looking for. And please introduce yourself.

MR. LIPS: My name is Elliott Lips. I'm an engineering geologist and principal in Great Basin Earth Science, Inc., in Salt Lake City.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.

MR. LIPS: Thank you.

As Mr. Morris has said, that the primary focus of the site visit would be related to matters of the alluvial valley floor determination, and that's based on site-specific geology and hydrology. In Utah rules, the key -- one of the key components is unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams and consolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams.

The documentation of the presence or absence of

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those requires several things: Collecting and describing and analyzing surficial deposits, seeing if they have the characteristics of being stream laid. It requires collecting and analyzing detailed data on topography. To look at the topographic and geomorphic features related to stream-laid deposits and streams. It would require mapping geomorphic land forms; for example, the channels, flood plains, terraces, and also upland areas that would be excluded from alluvial valley floor determination. And that's the basic data.

And then from that, you can describe the relationships based on the land forms, relationships between the land forms, and the processes that resulted in that. That's the way that the sciences trade out. You collect the data, topographic, surficial deposit data, and then make a determination of what those land forms are. So it's an integration of the geomorphic, the topography, and the sedimentological characteristics.

So those really form the raw data upon which I would be able to base an opinion on presence or absence of unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams.

What I anticipate is that it would involve conducting topographic surveys, stream channel cross-section surveys, collecting shallow soil samples, hand-dug pits. I'm not going to dig very deep, so it would not be very

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invasive. I just need to look at what the surficial materials are to collect the appropriate data to interpret them as stream laid or not stream laid. It would involve mapping geomorphic land forms, and that requires walking around and having access to the site and inspecting stream channels. And those things cannot be done from the road. That requires being on the ground, looking at the specific land forms, collecting surveyed topographic data.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Lips, just a yes/no question.

Is your contention that those types of investigations have not yet been done on that property?

MR. LIPS: It's my contention that they have not been done.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That they have not been done.
MR. LIPS: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.

Does the Board have any questions for Mr. Lips? I really don't want to get into any testimony, so I'm not really going to ask the other parties if they have any questions for Mr. Lips. Does anybody have any problem with that? Thank you.

Mr. Payne, did you have a question?

BOARD MEMBER PAYNE: No.

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MR. BAYER: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to ask
Mr. Lips any questions. May I make a comment regarding
his statement?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes. Can you limit it to two minutes at the most?

MR. BAYER: I don't have any problem with that at all.

I would like to state that there has been an enormous amount of AVF information that has been reviewed by the Division. There's AVF considerations for properties that do not include the permitted area. There was AVF considerations for part of the permitted area. And the Division went through an enormous amount of material to evaluate all of that information before they came to their conclusion; including that they went to the site, made on-site review and visits, and looked at an enormous amount of detail and data that's gone over decades.

Secondly, based upon the description of what Mr. Lips has given to you, for him to do all that he said and to do it in a fashion and format that would be sufficient to give some data of any value would probably take weeks.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: One other question, Mr. Lips -- and again, just a yes/no question.

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The request of the petitioner was to grant -the Board to grant access to the subject lands beginning at 8 a.m. tomorrow and continuing through 5 p.m. on December 12, which I believe is Saturday. If the Board were to grant that access, will you be able to perform the inspections and tests that you talked about? MR. LIPS: No, I could not. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Because of the weather. MR. LIPS: Because of the snow cover. If the... CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So if the Board were to grant your request, you would not be able to do the things that you talked about. Is that correct? MR. LIPS: That's correct. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. MR. ALDER: Mr. Chairman, could I also respond? If you are going to deliberate at this point, I have a comment I would like to make, if you will allow me. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me see if Mr. Gill has a

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me see if Mr. Gill has a question, first.

 $\label{eq:board_member_gill} \mbox{BOARD MEMBER GILL:} \mbox{ No. Just as long as we} \\ \mbox{deliberate on the motion.}$

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: On Mr. Bernard's motion?

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Yes. That's the purpose of going in to deliberate?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I thought we were going to

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deliberate also on this Question No. 1, as far as the motion for entry.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Okay. Then I do have a question, if it's more than just the motion.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: The question is: Would there be an objection of any of the parties if Board members went along on this site visit?

MR. MORRIS: The petitioners would not object. They would be happy for you to accompany.

MR. BAYER: Mr. Gill, in fact, if there is going to be an inspection, I want third-party witnesses to it. It has to be done. I'm sorry. A, I've got to get permission from the landowners, or you-all are going to have to figure out how to get permission from the landowners. And there's got to be independent eyes watching it. Because the data that's been compiled up to this point in time was done by DOGM, okay, and we did it, and lots of other people did it. I can not have an interested party come in and all of a sudden create data that no one's going to watch. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Alder, did you have a comment.

MR. ALDER: Yes, two comments. First of all, I would just like to throw out the idea that if this motion

were granted, apparently --

proceedings into a little bit of delay.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Which motion, Mr. Alder?

MR. ALDER: The motion for an inspection -
other than the inspection tomorrow, but the inspection

when the snow is clear. The consequences apparently are,

and the concerns are that it would put this hearing and

I think the one possibility the Board could consider is that there is other discovery that could take place previously that might better define the need for an on-site inspection. Since it's not going to happen until May or April, it doesn't have to be decided today. And there may be other reasons that would evolve as to whether or not a site inspection is or is not necessary, also gives the opportunity to better brief this issue.

The second thing I was going to say is, I believe that access to the site is among the authorities that the Division would be able to grant.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm sorry, say that again.

MR. ALDER: I think access to the site under an application for a permit -- I know we have the right to assess a site for purposes of inspection.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: The Division?

MR. ALDER: The Division does. I don't really understand why the company would be able to deny access

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for this purpose.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Excuse me, one minute.

We're going to take a break and deliberate on the two motions that are before us right now. We'll be back as soon as we can. Thank you.

(The Board deliberated from 4:33 p.m. to 5:13 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go back on the record.

First of all, the Board has decided to deny the motion by Kane County to have the petition dismissed at this point in time, based on Rule 11.

Secondly, Mr. Morris, we understand that you might want to address the Board regarding the motion -- or regarding entry upon the permit area.

MR. MORRIS: Pardon.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We understand you may want to address the Board regarding the second motion.

MR. MORRIS: Yes. We have spoken with counsel for ACD and counsel for the Division, and we have agreed to withdraw our motion without prejudice, and to endorse, go forward, with Mr. Bennett's suggestion --

MR. BAYER: It's actually Bennett Bayer, if that's okay.

MR. MORRIS: Pardon me, Mr. Bayer. I'm very sorry.

MR. BAYER: That's all right.

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MR. ALDER: -- Mr. Bayer's suggestion that the Board determine the scope of this proceeding and the role of discovery in it, because he's right. That's the first order of business.

We had moved for the site visit on an expedited basis in an attempt to get on before the snowfall, and that's not possible now. So we should take the first things first, in our view.

 $\label{eq:Chairman Johnson: Okay. We appreciate that,} \\ \text{Mr. Morris.}$

So petitioner is withdrawing its motion regarding entry on the permit area. We appreciate that.

The next item we were going to talk about today is any other requests for leave to conduct discovery that the parties may anticipate in this cause. In the Board's order regarding the scope of the hearing, we -- the Board said that it would like to set a deadline of December 9, which is -- no, excuse me -- December 16, which is a week from today, to have motions for leave to conduct discovery submitted to the Board. Does that date of December 16 cause any hardships for anybody?

MR. MORRIS: It does cause hardship for me, personally. I have professional obligations that would preclude me from devoting sufficient time and attention.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We know that you now have

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three days available that you were planning to be out at the site.

MR. MORRIS: That's right. And I do not believe I could formulate discovery here in three days.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: How long --

MR. JOHNSON: May I ask a question?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.

MR. JOHNSON: In light of what you've agreed to brief about the scope of what the Board's job is here and the effect it has on discovery, do you think that implicates any future discovery option as well?

MR. MORRIS: That was my next point. As I understand the suggestion from ACD's counsel, the Board ought to determine the scope of the hearing, the entire hearing process; in other words, whether Lila Canyon II continues to apply, or move to some other formulation that's closer to appellate review and then structure discovery based upon that. That's what we endorsed, and that's what we would suggest the Board do, rather than ask the parties to formulate discovery, which will only raise the same kind of disputes about scope that we got into today.

We should resolve the disputes about the scope of discovery and the scope of the hearing, first.

MR. JOHNSON: So have you talked at all about

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sort of a briefing schedule, or something along those lines, at all, about this scope issue?

MR. BAYER: I would like to propose -- I think that we can probably in a very short while come up with what this Board considers as the appropriate scope for the proceeding. It's at this Board's pleasure as to what the proceedings should entail from this point forward, so long as it meets the requirements of due process, so long as it's in compliance with the Utah regulations. And this Board, right now, can say, based upon the averments, the allegations contained within the petition, this is how we want to conduct the proceeding. This is what we see should go forward. And based upon that, if there is any discovery that should be had, it would be within this scope.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Just so I'm understanding both of you: Does that include sort of like a scheduling conference, as well, so that you lay out how this thing's going to kind of unravel, or is it just the issues of the scope of the hearing?

MR. BAYER: Mr. Gill, obviously it's at the Board's discretion as to whether or not the Board wants to have a scheduling conference. The regulations specifically state that Alton Coal Development is entitled to a start of the hearing within 30 days. Now,

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technically we still have a few days before the hearing is supposed to start. But we're entitled to actually have our hearing begin within 30 days. So the question is how do we expedite this matter? What are we going to do from this day forward to get this thing rolling along so that we can come to some sort of resolution.

And I think that today, right now, this Board can figure out what we're going to be doing. And if this Board says we want to have a scheduling conference on this date to make sure we're moving forward, then that's what I'm going to have to do, and I'm going to have to be here. And I think that we need to set the date, right now, for when I get to have my hearing.

MR. MORRIS: If I may, I don't agree that the Board ought to -- it certainly can -- but that the Board ought to set the scope of this hearing without receiving the statements of all parties on that. I think a two-week time frame for doing that is reasonable. And we are prepared to brief the issue of the scope of the hearing, the applicability of Lila Canyon, and the nature of discovery if Lila Canyon continues, or the nature of discovery if this is simply an appellate-type proceeding, within two weeks.

MR. JOHNSON: How about, can you guys live with a two-week briefing schedule?

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MR. BAYER: I'm going to live with whatever the Board directs me to live with.

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MR. JOHNSON: Do you wish to brief it, at all? MR. BAYER: Candidly, I think that it's already been briefed, because you have a petition and you have a response. And within the petition and response and the intervenor's petition, you have got the issues framed right now. And we can look at it, and we can say, Okay, these are the issues that we need to deal with. There's basically 11 issues that have been raised within the petition for review that have to do insufficiency of the information that's provided, that have to do with whether or not the Division adequately and properly reviewed the information, and has to do with whether or not there are issues associated with wildlife customs, historic sites, so on and so forth. They're framed. And this Board can look at the petition and say, These are the issues that we have to deal with, and how is it that we want to deal with it? And I think it's already briefed for you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BLOCH: If I could respond for a moment, Mr. Gill.

Since I was here for Lila II, that was something that the Board found helpful, to have briefing from all parties. So I suppose I'm just echoing the sentiments, but also trying to provide some background on how the

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Board arrived at that decision. It did invite, and the issue was briefed, what the scope of the review should be. So we would renew our request that the Board permit us to file a brief on the scope of the hearing.

MR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, may I respond?
CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Allen.

MR. ALLEN: I think it's possible that the parties are talking past each other. Mr. Bayer's argument had to do with definition of the scope of the petition filed by Sierra Club in this matter. And his argument, as I understood it, was that obtaining some definition of the scope of what was being claimed to be error had to do with what type of discovery was necessary.

Now, the issue we addressed in Lila II was what should be, not the scope of the petition or the scope of the claims, but the scope of the Board's review. And that's quite another question.

I don't know that Alton feels that it's necessary for the Board to revisit that issue now. And certainly as the parties make their discovery requests to the Board, they can argue to the Board about the significance of the Lila II decision or the Lila I decision, for that matter, and how it bears on the relevance of discovery.

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MR. ALDER: Mr. Chairman -- go ahead, I'm sorry.

MR. JOHNSON: How about the Division? Did you
have any --

MR. ALDER: I think that maybe this issue has not been raised properly by a motion by ACD. I don't think -- at least what I hear them saying isn't the same thing as -- I think we are talking past each other.

The question -- the initial question is, is this an appellate, and I think Mr. Bayer has used the word "appellate" or "appellate like" and meant it somewhat differently than it was used in Lila I. In Lila I, we said -- or this Board said there was a record and the review of appellate in nature, and you reviewed the record for error.

In Lila II, it was determined that this was the only opportunity the parties had for a hearing on the record which required an opportunity to cross-examination and present evidence. And so they said it was more than -- it was not an appellate review. And if we need to further define that for purposes of this hearing, I think it's appropriate that it be briefed, in the sense that ACD needs to present what they are asking for, specifically, that's different than what was done. And we should have an opportunity to respond. It appears that it's fairly easy and simple, but it isn't,

necessarily.

MR. JOHNSON: Is there a dispute about it? Does ACD have any dispute with the way that the Lila II -- sounds like you are familiar with it.

MR. BAYER: I don't think the Lila II is going to be applicable here. It would be -- I think that you actually have a fantastic administrative record, right now, and the petition itself, the nature of the petition, is directed toward the administrative record. And because of the allegations contained within the petition, you do have an administrative record that you can look back and see whether or not the information was contained within the permit application package. So whatever rule came out of Lila II I don't think is appropriate for the proceeding that we are looking at here today.

And that's why I really think that if we can start looking at defining what is the scope of what we're going to do here, we can determine what is going to be discovery that's associated with it. You can determine whatever schedule you want. I think that, realistically, today is good today for you folks to figure out where you want to go in all regards.

Perhaps I may be anticipating this a little bit more than perhaps Mr. Allen, but I think narrowing the scope of where we're heading is appropriate. It's going

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to expedite this. It's going make your-all's job much easier. It's going to make the concept for constant intervention, it's going to reduce that dramatically. And ultimately, we're going to get to a point where we have a hearing. And as I said, we're entitled to a hearing within 30 days. And as this is developing with briefs to be written, and motions to be written, and discovery this, and inspections, we are not going to get a hearing for a year. I need a hearing.

MR. MORRIS: May I respond?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Excuse me.

Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: As I indicated earlier I believe, we have structured our case to this point, our responses to the Board's Order, scope of this hearing order, with the understanding that Lila Canyon governed how these proceedings would be viewed by the Board. And that, in turn, in our view, governs the scope of discovery, and the nature of discovery, and the role that discovery plays here.

If the Board is going to back away from Lila Canyon, or distinguish this case and apply another standard other than Lila Canyon, then we need to know about that, so that we can structure our case accordingly and go forward.

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My understanding coming in here was that Lila Canyon defined the nature of these hearings. If the Board decides that that is not necessarily or not actually the case, then we need to know that. And if a briefing process will help the Board in that regard, great. If the Board is prepared to set different ground rules than Lila Canyon now, we'll be happy to proceed according to the ground rules that the Board sets. But we need to know what rules govern this proceeding.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead Mr. Jensen.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: Mr. Morris, in looking at your Request for Agency Action, it seems to me -- maybe I'm misinterpreting what you are now saying -- but it seemed to me you were saying there that it was in the nature of appellate, because you were talking about all the things in the record, the lack of, or the misinterpretation of that information. And now I hear you talking about Lila II. And as I indicated earlier on the record, I wasn't here for either of the Lilas. But my sense of looking at your Request for Agency Action is that it seems to me that you were looking at it in terms of -- on an appellate level.

MR. MORRIS: I think defining the issues as I

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did in the Request for Agency Action works under either standard. But I understand your point and have to agree with you that if you are looking at our Request for Agency Action and saying, Does this fit appellate review? Yes, it does. I think you can also look at our Request for Agency Action, ask whether this fits Lila Canyon. I think it does, too.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: And what you're asking for is --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris, I keep getting confused. There was a Lila Canyon I and a Lila Canyon II. Lila I was an appellate review, and Lila II was de novo review.

MR. MORRIS: That's correct. And when I say "Lila Canyon," generally I'm talking about Lila Canyon II, under my understanding that a later ruling by this Board will be the prevailing rule of law until it's changed.

BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: And what I heard you saying, Mr. Morris, was, Look, whichever standard you are going to require, let us know which standard it is so we can go forward.

MR. MORRIS: Exactly right. If these proceedings are appellate proceedings, we will proceed on the basis of appellate proceedings, and we'll structure

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our discovery with that in mind. And it will be different discovery than if the rule in Lila Canyon II prevails. And we have a broader responsibility to present evidence.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We're going to take a short deliberation. Ask for everyone's forbearance with us. Our previous deliberations were not on this point. We will go into the short deliberation room.

MR. ALDER: We'll see if we can settle it while you are out.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.

(A break was taken from 5:39 p.m. to 7:09 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's go back on the record.

We'll ask Mike Johnson, the Board attorney, to discuss what we understand has been some sort of understanding between the parties.

MR. JOHNSON: Based on discussion with counsel for all the parties -- anybody can correct me if I don't state this accurately -- but the agreement was that the parties can file simultaneous briefs on December 29, addressing the proper scope of review in this matter and how that impacts the issue of discovery.

The Board would also like to see addressed in those briefs, as a part of the discussion as to what the

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proper scope of review is, what should constitute the record for review in this case, as well. That was the agreement as I understood it, so. You can weigh in if you need to.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Does anybody want to weigh in on that?

MR. BAYER: I think that's fairly succinct. I think if we can be as succinct in the manner in which we give our advice to the Board, we will all go much farther and much faster.

MR. BLOCH: We concur.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Alder?

MR. ALDER: Yes, that would be fine.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Bernard?

MR. BERNARD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. Then is there anything else that we need to do today?

MR. BERNARD: Yes. Kane County would respectfully that Commissioner Heaton be allowed to just make a statement, that's all. It will be brief.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not opposed to that, but I really don't want to open it up so that all parties need to respond to that statement.

MR. ALDER: Mr. Chairman, I would oppose that statement at this time as being untimely. We are going

[83] 1 to have lots of opportunity for Mr. Heaton to speak. 2 MS. DRAGOO: But he came all the way up here. He's been waiting all day. 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner, do you want to 4 state something on the record because you don't 5 anticipate being at any more of the proceedings? 6 COMMISSIONER HEATON: That is the problem. 7 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Is that because you are going 8 9 out of office? COMMISSIONER HEATON: No. No. It's just 10 11 that... CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Personal commitments that you 12 13 won't... COMMISSIONER HEATON: Don't tempt me. No. 14 15 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Commissioner, I hope you understand my concern that if we open it up to you to 16 17 put a statement on the record -- that you are not an attorney for Kane County, you are being represented by 18 your attorney. Attorneys in all -- representing all the 19 parties have been able to address the Board today -- but 20 if we open it up now for witnesses to start addressing 21 22 the Board on this matter, I'm very concerned about where 23 that may head today. Do you understand what I'm saying? COMMISSIONER HEATON: So you are saying limit 24 what I say to -- don't state an opinion. If I have a 25

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fact, go ahead and present the fact.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: I can't hear him. I'm sorry, I don't know what he's saying.

COMMISSIONER HEATON: So you are saying, rather than state an opinion, if I have a fact that is non-disputable, go ahead and state the fact?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If you are going to start presenting argument to us, I think we are going to be heading somewhere that the Board doesn't want to head today.

COMMISSIONER HEATON: I understand.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I have no idea what the nature of your statement is.

COMMISSIONER HEATON: Let me just tell you, basically, what it is, and leave out the most controversial part. I actually just took a canvass of individuals. There's statement in this -- there's portion in this that addresses non-support by the citizenry. I took a canvass --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think we are getting into the arguments of the case then. I'm not comfortable with doing that today.

COMMISSIONER HEATON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We would welcome you to come back when these proceedings continue, or we would welcome

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you to submit something in writing or have it presented through your attorney at a later date. I just hope understand --

COMMISSIONER HEATON: I'll withdraw. I understand --

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: -- the concern of the Board.

COMMISSIONER HEATON: -- we've kept you here a long time.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. I appreciate that, Commissioner.

MR. BAYER: Mr. Chairman, let me ask you this: Would it be possible that the Board would entertain discussions right now of setting at least a tentative timetable for some milestones in this proceeding that we might try to set, knowing that it might be an ambitious concept, knowing that it might be changed, but at least giving us some target dates to aim for?

MR. JOHNSON: What do the parties think about it? The other mechanism that could be used to do that would be, do a prehearing, sort of a conference telephonically. I guess I'd be curious to know what the other parties think. Obviously given you've got these briefs coming in, it might make a big impact on what those dates might look like.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: Isn't it fair to say that as

soon as the briefs come in, that we intend to make a quick order and then to have a scheduling conference?

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Here, Ruland.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: It is my understanding of the Board's general consensus is that after the briefs come in on the 29th, that we will have an order out very soon thereafter. And the first item of business would be this scheduling conference to get those milestones set out. My understanding of the feeling of the Board, and I may be wrong, is that we want to move this forward for everybody's benefit.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let me just ask you this question, Mr. Bayer: In your mind, when do you think the merits of this case will be heard?

MR. BAYER: That's an interesting question. It depends a lot upon what the determination of the Board might be.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: This is just your opinion.

MR. BAYER: I would like to think within 60

days.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: From today?

MR. BAYER: From today.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Morris, what's your envisioning of when the merits of the case will be heard?

25 MR. MORRIS: We still need to have a site visit.

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It won't be as crucial under one outcome of this briefing as another. But I just -- I don't see it happening within 60 days of today. We also have other discovery, beyond the site visit, that we are going to want to conduct. And I don't think it's going to take a great deal of time, but I don't think it's going to happen within 60 -- or can happen within 60 days of today.

I would be much more comfortable knowing how the Board is going to rule after receiving these simultaneous briefs, and then deciding what kind of discovery is necessary under the standard that the Board establishes.

BOARD MEMBER GILL: What we're trying to do, just in my view, is we're trying to give you the rules of the game before you play it. And one of the key steps is this scope that you're going to be briefing on. With that, all of us can then move forward. But if you, at any time -- I believe the that sense of the chairman is, any time you feel that we haven't given you the rules of the game before you play it, we'd like to know that. But also, the rule of the game is we intend to move this forward. Is that a fair...

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes, that's correct.

MR. MORRIS: That's understood from my point of view.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Alder, did you want to

weigh in on that at all, if you've got some vision of the time frame?

MR. ALDER: I think that the hearing would be more efficient if we first have an opportunity to have motions that can address certain of the issues that might be dismissed or resolved as a matter of law, prior to an evidentiary hearing. That won't be happen until after discovery. So I see 90 days to do that, and then schedule a hearing. It's longer than I know that ACD wants, but it seems to me that's the quickest it can be done. That's my personal opinion.

I also wanted to ask the chairman if you were going to address -- because I know when you were talking, there was some question whether the Board was going to rule as to whether there was a right to the hearing within 30 days, and we didn't get to that. That's on the agenda of...

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We had not planned to go into that matter today. I know there's been some confusion on that issue, which has been raised by ACD, as to whether the hearing must be held within 30 days, started within 30 days, or completed within 30 days.

MR. BAYER: For the record let me state, I think that the Utah regulation provides that you basically have to commence the hearing within 30 days. And while we're

not willing to waive that 30-day requirement, I think at any given point in time this Board might say, We're starting the hearing at this moment and continuing it for a future date.

MR. ALDER: I guess that's what I think needs to be on the record.

MR. BAYER: And I think that needs to be on the record.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I would be willing to put that on the record with one provision. And that is, this a seven-member board. We have one member that is not here today. And I don't think that we've conducted any business today -- and that's one of the reasons,

Commissioner, I didn't want to hear what you were going to say today. I don't think we've conducted any business today that would preclude that seventh board member from sitting on the Board when this matter goes forward.

So if you are asking us to say that the hearing has been commenced, I would be willing to say that with that provision, that all seven board members will be sitting on the Board when we begin, unless good cause is shown that someone should be excluded. I don't want that exclusion to be based on stuff that was presented today.

MR. BAYER: That's fine.

MR. MORRIS: We concur with that.

[90] 1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. 2 MR. BERNARD: So does Kane County. CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you. 3 And did you want to weigh in, Mr. Bernard, at 4 all, on the time frame that you envision? 5 MR. BERNARD: No. I think ACD -- I think the 6 time frame that's been set forth is proper. 7 8 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. BOARD MEMBER GILL: Move to adjourn. 9 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So briefs will be 10 filed on the 29th, and then there will be a scheduling 11 conference. 12 The Board will consider those briefs. And there 13 will be a scheduling conference as soon after the 29th as 14 15 can be scheduled. And the Board does want to move this matter forward. 16 BOARD MEMBER JENSEN: I was going to say that I 17 think that the tenure of this Board is to move this 18 19 matter along sooner rather than later. And so we would ask the parties to move this along. And I think if we 20 feel it's not moving along, we're going to help move it 21 22 along.

MS. DRAGOO: Good.

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MR. BAYER: And I would like to thank the Board for your attention today in putting up with me. And I

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very much appreciate the effort you put forward. And I say it with great sincerity. Thank you all.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: This Board is definitely interested in making a good decision and a proper decision in this matter. So we hope that all the parties will bear with us when we need to deliberate, or asking for briefs on things. But we are bound and determined to make a good decision on this matter. And I know that you all disagree on what a good decision is.

MR. BAYER: Not until I see it.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So if there's nothing else today, let's stand adjourned. And we appreciate everyone's time and efforts in this matter. We look forward to your briefs on the 29th. Thank you.

(The proceedings concluded at 7:22 p.m.)